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# THE CHRONICLE

OF THE

## London Missionary Society.

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### I.—THE PEKING AND TIENTSIN MISSION.

THE wide and unexpected opening of China to missionary efforts by the Treaty of Lord Elgin in 1860, soon led the missionaries of the Society in Shanghai to turn their efforts to the north of the empire, which till then had been entirely closed against them. At the close of that year, Mr. Edkins and Mr. John opened a Mission at CHEFOO, the chief port of the province of Shantung. This is one of the healthiest places in China, and has since been occupied by the Baptist Missionary Society.

In June 1861, Mr. Edkins commenced the Mission at TIENTSIN, occupying a native house, and fitting up a front room as a chapel. In August, Mrs. Edkins was cut off by dysentery; but the following year Mr. Lees joined the Mission, and fruit soon began to appear from the labour carried on. The American Board also commenced a Mission, and the brethren of the Methodist New Connexion the same; within nine months ten converts were baptized in the three Missions. A good site, close to the English settlement, was purchased, and houses erected in a healthy situation; and a chapel was opened within the city walls, close to the east gate. From the outset, the three Missions found warm friends among pious officers belonging to the regiments by which the city was then held. Among the occurrences of the first year were a great fire, which burnt down a thousand shops in the richest part of the town, and an outbreak of cholera, which swept away twenty thousand people from the city of Tientsin alone. It may be added that the people were greatly pleased with the order and security they enjoyed under English rule; that the congregations were large and numerous; and that the

missionaries of the three Societies worked together in perfect harmony. Within eighteen months three churches were formed, and thirty persons had been baptized. Such was the result of the very first proclamation of the Saviour's love that had been made by Protestant missionaries in the province in which Peking is situated.

By the Treaty of 1860, though foreign trade was not permitted at PEKING, the right of residence was given to the representatives of the Treaty Powers; and Sir Frederick Bruce entered the city as English Ambassador in March 1861. At that time it was judged undesirable for Protestant missionaries to commence work there, lest the Chinese Government should be jealous of their objects and purposes. Nevertheless, the Society wished to have a station in this important city, and Dr. LOCKHART, then in England, was invited to return to China with the view of establishing there a Chinese Hospital. On his arrival, Dr. Lockhart received permission to visit the capital, and, arriving there in September 1861, entered once more on his labours as a medical missionary. Patients soon resorted to the hospital in large numbers, and the work was most auspiciously commenced.

In the beginning of 1862, Dr. Lockhart thus described his labours:—

“As soon as I went into my house, and it was known that I would attend to any sick Chinese that applied to me, patients began to come for relief. One of the first, if not the first, patient that applied was a woman suffering severely from a deep-seated abscess in the palm of her hand. I told her that I could relieve her by opening the abscess. She said she would submit to anything that would relieve her extreme pain, and bravely endured my making a deep incision into the palm. She soon got well, and then came dressed in her best clothes with her children to thank me for aiding her.

“At first two or three patients only would come—then a dozen or more—then twenty or thirty would apply daily. Among my early patients there were a few successful cases, which no doubt had an influence in increasing the number of applicants.

“A man came for relief of a cough, and I noticed that one eye was closed. He said it had been closed for twenty-two years, in consequence of a burn in the face, and as the skin healed, the edges of the eyelids were glued together. After examining the state of the parts, I told him I thought the eye was safe, and that I could open his eyelids. He was much pleased at this, and I passed a probe at a little orifice through which the tears escaped, and, cutting over the edge of the lids, set the parts free, and then completed the opening to its proper size, when a good sound eye was exposed. The man was much delighted, and went off exclaiming that he had regained an eye.

“In consequence of these and other such cases, the number of patients rapidly increased, until for many successive days I attended on an average to five, six, or seven hundred persons, a third of whom were women and children.

“People of all classes now resort to the hospital. Officers of all ranks and degrees come themselves and send their mothers, sisters, wives, children, and

other relatives. Ladies and respectable women come in large numbers; merchants and shopkeepers, working people and villagers from a distance, and beggars in great variety, fill the courtyards. I shall not enter into the detail of cases already attended to, as I hope to draw up a longer report of the hospital on a future occasion. There were *registered* during the first three months individual cases amounting to 6815, but the number actually attended to was much larger."

From the opening of the hospital the medical labours of Dr. Lockhart had been accompanied by the daily instruction of a Chinese evangelist, who conversed with the people, and distributed among them religious tracts. The hospital was known to be a religious establishment. No remuneration was received for the benefits conferred. Large sheet tracts of red paper were pasted on the walls, containing the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, and brief expositions of Gospel truth; and frequently sixty people were in the waiting-room at one time speaking with the evangelist on these matters. In December, 1862, Mr. Edkins paid a visit to Peking, and ere long received permission to remain; while Mr. Burdon, of the Church Missionary Society, took charge of a school established by the Chinese Government for teaching to Manchu lads the English language. At first it was judged desirable to confine missionary work to preaching in the hospital hall; but before long a chapel and school were opened in the centre of the city, and another chapel near the west gate. Some of the patients at the hospital were impressed by the preaching of the Gospel, and were baptized; and thus a small Church of native converts was commenced, the first Protestant Church in the capital of China. Under the zealous and energetic labours of Mr. Edkins, this little company of believers has continued to grow, and now numbers some sixty or seventy members, Chinese and Manchous. The Mission has secured the services of two evangelists, one of whom is an able scholar and an eloquent preacher, and the Tientsin Mission has three others. The hospital also has continued to prosper. Great numbers of the people, of all ranks and degrees, constantly resort to it. Dr. Dudgeon arrived to take charge of the establishment in April, 1864, and Dr. Lockhart returned to England. Under Dr. Dudgeon's care, it continues to do good service for the Mission, and he is much encouraged in his work by the manifest confidence the people place in him. Recently several officers of high rank have requested his professional aid. New premises have been purchased for the Mission in an admirable position; and what was once a Chinese temple now forms the Mission chapel. Close to the Mission, Mrs. Edkins has begun a girls' school, and for a considerable period has maintained a women's meeting at the West Gate Station. May nothing occur to hinder that work which, by God's blessing, has been so favourably commenced.

In addition to the Mission of the London Society, five other Protestant Missions have been established in the city of Peking, with the following missionaries :—

Church Mission . . .	Messrs. Burdon, Collins, and Atkinson.
American Episcopal . .	Rev. J. Schereschewsky.
American Board . . .	Messrs. Blodget and Goodrich.
English Presbyterian . .	Rev. W. C. Burns.
American Presbyterian .	Dr. Martin.

The Missions contain in all ten missionaries, with ten native preachers and evangelists, and about eighty communicants. The Chinese converts have themselves been active in drawing their countrymen; and recently very remarkable awakenings have taken place in connection with the out-stations of the Tientsin Mission. On one occasion the two Methodist brethren at Tientsin were privileged to baptize some fifty converts in a single day.

PEKING is important as a Mission station, not only because it is the metropolis of China, and contains a vast population, but also on account of the great numbers of visitors that reach it from other parts of the empire. All the civil officers of the Government are required to present themselves at Court periodically; students resort to the city to the number of 10,000 a year, to be examined at the Imperial University for the higher classes of literary degrees. Ambassadors arrive from the colonies of the empire—from Corea, Mongolia, Thibet, and the western Mahomedan regions, as far as Turkestan, to bring tribute, and to pay their respects to the Emperor. In the city may thus be seen representatives of several of the tribes of Northern Asia, and among all these much work may be done for the Lord Jesus. Very soon after the hospital was opened, some Mongols presented themselves as patients. They were shown a Mongol New Testament, a copy of the translation made by Messrs. Swan and Stallybrass. They were much astonished to find it was a book in their own language, and begged they might have a copy to take home to their friends. Many Mongols have since come to the hospital, and also visited Mr. Edkins, who has paid much attention to the language. An active distribution of the Mongol Scriptures has taken place among them, and soon the edition of the Bible, made in Siberia, and hitherto little used, will be exhausted, and the work require to be reprinted.

When we consider that all these things have happened in North China within six years—in China, once so firmly closed against the Gospel, may we not exclaim, with thankfulness, “WHAT HATH GOD WROUGHT?”



## II.—MEDICAL MISSION IN TRAVANCORE.

TRAVANCORE is that province of South India which contains and terminates in Cape Comorin. It is a narrow, rocky province, containing some fine valleys and undulating plains. Along the east side runs a lofty range of wooded mountains, the Ghauts, which separate it from TINNEVELLY. The province is governed by a native prince, the MAHARAJAH of Travancore, and contains a million and a half of people; of these 200,000 are SHANARS, cultivators of the palm-tree, and, in religion, demon-worshippers. The Mission was commenced among them in 1805; it had at first two principal stations: it now has six. The Native Churches are numerous, and contain 1622 members. The Christian population, young and old, consists of 27,000 individuals. The seminary at Nagercoil contains seventy-three students. The MEDICAL MISSION was commenced at NEYOOR in 1852 by Mr. LEITCH, who was unhappily drowned in the following year. The present missionary is Dr. LOWE. See CHRONICLE, August and September, 1866.

### 1.—EXTRACTS FROM DR. LOWE'S LAST REPORT.

“From 1st January to 31st December the number of patients recorded in the register is 4862, arranged according to religious sects as follows:—

Professing Christians.	Heathens.	Roman Catholics.	Mohammedans.	Total.
2346	1930	505	81	4862

“On an average each patient returned twice in course of treatment. The great majority of patients are accompanied by relatives or friends. Sometimes as many as four or six persons attend upon one patient, and, if admitted as indoor patient, two or three relatives remain to cook food and to attend to the comfort of the invalid. Reckoning old and new outdoor patients, indoor patients able to be present, and attendants, the average number present in the waiting-room at our opening service is about forty. Upwards of 270 have been admitted as indoor patients, and have resided in the hospital, or in houses provided for them in the neighbourhood, for periods varying from one to ten weeks. About two hundred visits have been paid to patients [at their own homes. In times of sickness I have been glad that I have been able to render assistance to my missionary brethren and their families.

“The vaccinator has been busy at work throughout the year. In this and the adjoining Mission districts, he has vaccinated 1801 persons of all ages and classes. As a proof that the people are less prejudiced against vaccination, and more inclined than formerly to avail themselves of its benefits, it has been a source of much pleasure to receive from time to time petitions from the head men of towns and villages around, requesting the services of the vaccinator for their respective communities. At the request of the Rev. G. O. Newport, of Pareychaley, one of his agents, a rather clever native physician, and a member of the Church, has been trained as a vaccinator, and is now constantly employed in the Pareychaley district. The total number vaccinated during 1865 is 2476, and the total number of persons who have enjoyed the benefits of the hospital during the year is 7338.”

### 2.—DISEASES TREATED IN THE HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR.

“Fever, cholera, and the small-pox towns and villages around, great numbers were suddenly carried off by these diseases; have been more or less prevalent throughout the year. In some of the

“Our experience of the value of Dr. J. Collis Browne’s chlorodyne, especially in the treatment of the premonitory stages of cholera, leads us to notice that preparation in terms of almost unqualified praise. In nearly every case in which chlorodyne was administered in the earlier stages of the attack the patient recovered. My only regret is that I had not a larger supply to use more freely. Every traveller in India should carry with him a supply of chlorodyne; and every missionary should make sure that his medicine chest contains that valuable remedy.

“During the prevalence of cholera, large quantities of cholera pills were supplied to the catechists and others, for distribution among the people.

“As an external application in the treatment of unhealthy ulcers, and in any form of ulceration accompanied with fœtid discharge, we have found the use of carbolic acid (one part to forty parts of water) a most efficacious deodorizer and healthy stimulant. Carbolic acid is a remedy which will, undoubtedly, prove very valuable in hospital practice in India.

“An unusually large number of palmyra accidents and injuries of a

serious nature have been under treatment during the past year. Considering the dreadfully mangled condition in which many of the poor patients are brought to the hospital, and the weak, unhealthy constitutions we have too often to deal with, the result of the treatment of such accidents has been very satisfactory.

“We have occasionally been able to render the authorities a little assistance in their efforts to detect and punish crime; and it has been rather amusing to us, while discomforting to the false accuser, to find that, while serious charges had been brought against Sircar servants and others, accusing them of applying torture, &c., to extort confessions, or to compel the plaintiff to do some service, on careful examination unmistakable proofs existed in the wounds themselves that they were self-inflicted, and the plaintiff received a certificate accordingly, duly and securely sealed, which, if it did not sustain his case when he presented it in court, at least helped to further the ends of justice. A few cases of this kind occurring, produce a salutary impression upon the community.”

### 3.—TRAINING CLASS FOR THE STUDY OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

“A class was commenced in November, 1864, for the study of medicine and surgery, and for training a few suitable young men as assistants or dressers in connection with a contemplated extension of our work throughout our Missions, by means of branch dispensaries.

“Including the hospital assistant, the class consists of eight missionary students, and one private student, supported by His Highness the First Prince of Travancore, who, together with His Highness the Maharajah, has all along taken a deep interest in the success of our benevolent operations. The young men have all received a good English education; the kind interest they take in the patients, and the diligence and success with which they have hitherto prosecuted their studies, are very gratifying.

“As showing the Christian spirit manifested by the students, and as expressing the views which they themselves entertain regarding the work to which they are looking forward, a short extract from an address prepared by

the students, and presented to Dr. Mullens on the occasion of his late visit to our Missions, will no doubt be read with interest.

“It is to the London Missionary Society that we are solely indebted for all the advantages and comforts we now enjoy; and we praise God that that noble Society has so wisely, zealously, and successfully contrived and adopted plans for the establishment and extension of Christ’s kingdom in heathen lands. Among these plans, we, as students connected with the South Travancore Mission Hospital, take this opportunity of stating that the Medical Mission the Society has established here, is one of the most important and most valuable agencies for the diffusion of the Gospel among the various communities of India, widely separated from each other as they are, by the curse of caste. We, and the people of Travancore, feel deeply grateful to the London Missionary Society, and to the Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society, for the establishment of a Medical Mission amongst us.

“To carry on this important work, the Society kindly sent out the Rev. C. C. Leitch, M.R.C.S.E., who, while labouring with much success, was suddenly and mysteriously removed from work on earth, to nobler service above. While we were mourning our loss, the Society again sent another medical missionary, the Rev. J. Lowe, M.R.C.S.E., our beloved teacher. By means of the Medical Mission thus established amongst us, much good is being done to the bodies and souls of men. Numerous patients of every caste, from the highest Brahmin to the lowest Pullier, resort to the hospital, even from the distance of sixty miles. All these patients of various castes, sitting together under the same roof, without any caste distinctions or outward manifestation of aversion towards each other, hearing with remarkable calmness and attention the glorious Gospel of Christ preached, reminds us of the words in Isaiah xi. 6, ‘The wolf also shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid.’

“Dear Sir,—We, and all who are seeking the advancement of Christ’s kingdom in Travancore, believe that the establishment of a Medical Mission here, and the formation of a medical training class, is a great spiritual and temporal blessing to the country. We therefore request you to use your influence on our behalf, and on behalf of the great cause of Medical Missions. By speaking about Medical Missions, and the class established here, to the Directors of the London Missionary Society, and the Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society, and to the friends of Missions, when you have the opportunity, and especially by remembering us occasionally in your private and public prayers, you will greatly help us and encourage us in our work.

“That God Almighty may be with you in all your journeyings, and protect you, and crown with success all your undertakings, is the sincere desire and earnest prayer of,

Yours gratefully,

“THE MEDICAL STUDENTS OF THE MISSION.”

#### 4.—CHRISTIAN WORK AMONG THE PATIENTS.

“Our ordinary routine of work in twenty minutes. A few verses of the hospital commences with a short Scripture are read, then a short address is delivered, and the service is religious service, which lasts about

closed with prayer. One by one the patients are then admitted to the consulting-room, examined and prescribed for; they then return to the waiting-room, and remain there till called for to receive their medicine. While we are thus engaged, Nyánábranam, evangelist, and along with him, once a week, Véthadásen, our itinerating agent, a converted Brahmin, are busy distributing, or reading and explaining tracts, singing Christian lyrics—which the heathen are passionately fond of—or speaking personally to the patients and their friends about their souls' salvation. Among in-door and out-door patients, and while visiting patients at their own homes, thousands of suitable tracts and Scripture portions have been distributed gratuitously or sold. A few of the heathen patients have of their own accord purchased complete copies of the Scriptures.

“To every patient a card is given, which must be kept clean and brought back at every subsequent visit; upon it the name and number of the patient is written, corresponding with the entry in our register; the rules of the hospital, eight appropriate passages of Scripture, and a short prayer, are printed upon the card. Morning and evening prayers are held regularly with the in-door patients, and Nyánábranam and the students take frequent opportunities of speaking a word in season to them and their attendants, and endeavour to cheer and comfort them in their loneliness.

“To-day, says the Evangelist, I visited a man who, a short time ago, was brought to the hospital dangerously ill, and spoke to him about the

uncertainty of human life, and the solemn warning he had so lately received. The man is now quite well, and diligent at his work, but altogether regardless of his soul's salvation. I spoke very earnestly and solemnly to him, and urged him to give himself no rest till he is sure of his soul's salvation. He seemed deeply impressed, and promised to begin at once to act upon the good advices he had received.

“A patient, having sat down beside me, said, in the course of conversation, ‘I have spent a great deal of money upon native physicians to get my child cured. I have made many vows and fulfilled them all, and have offered many and costly sacrifices to devils; but all in vain. At last I brought my child to the missionary doctor, and every day since he has been getting better and better, and now is almost quite well. Since this is the case, and as I have heard many good advices here, I have resolved from this time henceforth to go to the chapel near my village, and become a regular worshipper of the true God.’

“To-day after prayers a young Sudra, who has been coming regularly to the hospital for some time, said to me that he was now very anxious to possess a Malayalim Bible, so that he might read for himself the wonderful stories he had heard me read out of it. I told him the price, and he gladly paid three-quarters of a rupee. He now possesses a complete copy of the Bible, and he is going on reading it with much interest. May the precious truth find an entrance into his heart!”

5.—The London Missionary Society has only a few Medical Missions in the East, but their value as moral agencies, as well as physical blessings, is well known to Christian men. This value has been specially acknowledged

in a recent number of the *Lancet*, and it is with pleasure we present our readers with the following portion of its article:—

“Apart from the moral interest attaching to Medical Missions, it is impossible to look upon the labours of medical missionaries, and upon their contention with old forms of medicine and civilization, with anything but much pleasure. We venture to believe that when the history of the first effective impression made by Western nations upon the old and effete notions of the East comes to be written, a most honourable, if not the very first, page will be reserved for an account of the labours of the first men who went out in the capacity of medical missionaries. We have just completed the reading of several reports of such men, and have not often read reports with a greater sense of instruction and interest. They relate professional work with the modesty and moderation of true physicians; they make generous and honourable mention of the medical assistance and services of men of other nations and other ways of thinking; they are singularly free from cant and commonplace; and they abound in most interesting information as to the state of medicine in China and India, or rather the state of society from a medical point of view. The reports to which we more particularly allude are—one by F. Porter Smith, M.B. Lond., and surgeon of the Hankow Medical Missionary Hospital; one by Dr. Dudgeon, surgeon of the Peking Hospital; and one by Mr. John Lowe, M.R.C.S.E., in charge of the South Travancore Mission Hospital. If we restrict our notice more particularly to the first two, it is only because they deal with a country until lately so little known.

“Mr. Lowe makes some valuable observations on the use of chlorodyne in cholera and of carbolic acid injections in ozæna. He has a training class for the study of medicine and surgery. This consists of eight native pupils. He is ably supported in this matter and in other measures, such as vaccination stations, by the local Princes.

“From the first two reports we are able to gather some notions of the diseases of China and of the state of the medical profession there. Given the Chinaman and the physical conditions in which he lives, it is easy to understand his ordinary complaints. The principal peculiarities of the habits of the Chinaman are opium-smoking, want of personal cleanliness, vegetarianism, and inactivity. ‘It would be undignified,’ says Dr. Smith, ‘on the part of the commonest Chinaman to walk at anything but a snail’s pace, even during the coldest weather.’ The people live in houses which are often damp, or in huts, or in little rooms with closely pasted paper windows, and, having the anthracite stove-bed and chimneyless fires, are, according to Dr. Dudgeon, ‘stifling, nay fetid.’ Of the Chinese women the latter gentleman says, ‘The women are domiciled, and prevented by their small feet, and by the physical and moral pollution and wretchedness everywhere to be seen on the streets, from taking exercise.’ The want of personal cleanliness is strongly stated by Dr. Dudgeon. It is to be remembered, however, that Peking abounds in beggars. Eye diseases, bronchitis, skin diseases (especially scabies), rheumatism, and dyspepsia are the commonest affections. Dr. Smith makes the interesting remark that, while hæmoptysis is easily produced in the natives of China, consumption is not very common. ‘The natives spit blood with little or no provocation at all, and with but very

little evil consequences. Consumption, however, appears to be comparatively unfrequent.' Dr. Dudgeon reports some very bad cases of cancerum oris. The children are badly nourished, and otherwise badly managed. They are not weaned generally till the age of three, four, or five years.

"The medical missionaries are, it may be remarked, more trusted in surgical than in medical cases. They speak modestly of their work and of the slow growth of confidence among the people. One very interesting case of removal of large fibrous polypus is related, in which Dr. Dudgeon was ably assisted by Dr. Pogogoff and Dr. Morache, of the Russian and Prussian Legations respectively. The patient was a young gentleman of Soochow; and he testified his gratitude by erecting tablets in the hospital. Both the Chinese missionaries and Mr. Lowe, of South Travancore, give striking proof of the way in which distinctions of caste and rank are forgotten in the common desire of all classes to share in the benefits of European medicine.

"We have said nothing of this association of Medicine and Religion. It is eminently a seemly one. It is for Medicine to repeat the 'miracles of healing' with which Christianity was inaugurated. We are proud of the gentlemen whose reports we have been noticing. These reports show them to be at once able members of their profession, and worthy followers of Him who 'went about healing all manner of sickness and disease among the people.'"

### III.—CHINA.—MISSION HOSPITAL AT HANKOW.

HANKOW is a vast city on the River YANG-TSE, situated 700 miles from its mouth, in the very heart of the Chinese Empire. It contains 800,000 people, and has opposite the city of WU-CHANG, with 200,000 more. The Mission was established in 1861 by Messrs. WILSON and JOHN; it has been extended to both cities, and has an out-station at Tsai-tien, on the Han. The Native Church contains thirty-six members, including five preachers and assistants. The present missionaries are the Revs. Messrs. JOHN, BRYANT, and BRYSON. The WESLEYAN MISSION in Hankow contains three missionaries and a Church of four members.

#### 1.—LETTER FROM MR. JOHN, AUGUST 14, 1866.

"I am happy to inform you that the building of the HOSPITAL, of which I wrote you some time since, has been completed, and that we are about to commence work. The history of the Institution, up to the present time, is as follows:—For a long time I have desired to see a chapel in the Compound, in which the Gospel might be preached daily to the natives who reside at this end of the town, and to which the servants employed by foreigners might be invited to attend on Sundays. About four months ago I mentioned this to two or three of my mercantile friends, with the view of obtaining some pecuniary assistance from the community. They gave me much encouragement, and promised to render every assistance in their power. When, however, the matter was brought before the community, it was found that a much larger sum might be obtained if a hospital, or even a dispensary, could be added to the preaching hall. This fact having been communicated to me, I replied that the idea was in perfect harmony with one of my most cherished projects, but that it could

not be carried out just then, as there was no doctor on the spot in connection with our Society. I was then told that Dr. Reid would gladly undertake the duties connected with the medical department of the work, if I had no objection to such an arrangement. On the following day Dr. Reid called on me, and I was glad to find that he had been thinking of the matter for some time; that his views of the character of the work were sober, earnest, and practical; and that he had been studying the Chinese language for several months, partly with the intention of making himself useful to the people in this manner. The subsequent correspondence between him and myself has been forwarded, and, I trust, met with the approval of the Directors. When it became known that a hospital would be joined to the preaching hall, the matter was taken up warmly by the community, and within three days the sum of nearly £300 was subscribed towards the building. Since then other subscriptions have come in from different sources, and the whole amounts at present to Taels 1322 59. To secure a building worthy of the Society and the place, I took the liberty of putting the Society down for Taels 400, feeling assured that the Directors would not object to my doing so in the circumstances. Having paid Taels 1350 for the building, and Tls. 122 30 for medicines and furniture, we have in hand a balance of Tls. 250 21, a sum which will be amply sufficient to meet the current expenses of the ensuing six months. From all this you will learn that we have had much to encourage us up to the present time, and that we commence our hospital work with fair prospects. The community feel an interest in the Institution, and will, I have every reason to believe, support it liberally."

## 2.—DESTRUCTIVE INUNDATION IN HANKOW.

"For two or three weeks our work has been somewhat impeded by the unusually high rise in the water this year. The whole of the foreign settlement is from two to six feet under water. We have about three feet around our houses. Whilst several of the foreign houses have their lower rooms invaded by this unwelcome visitant, I am happy to be able to say that ours are high and dry. The water is now beginning to recede, leaving our lowest rooms two feet above its reach. But such a sight I have never witnessed before. The whole of the country looks like one vast sea: water everywhere. It bounds our horizon; it is in our streets; in our gardens; in our houses. Thousands of the Chinese houses have been deserted. The people cling to their miserable huts as long as they can, and try and make them habitable by converting

their tables into benches, or by piling tables and benches one upon the other, or by placing planks on high trestles. Many houses are completely submerged, and many more are seen just peeping out of their watery grave. Business is at a stand-still, both among the natives and foreigners; the prices of things are rising rapidly, and much poverty reigns among the natives. Boats are in great requisition, being the only means of locomotion at present. It is a strange phenomenon to see these boats wending their way through our narrow streets, and now and then darting into our houses. You will be able to form some idea of the enormous volume of water which rolls down this valley at present, when you are told that the total rise of the river from its lowest level is no less than forty-nine feet, which is about six or seven feet higher than the

point to which it ordinarily attains. But it sometimes rises seven or eight feet higher than it is now. In a little work written some years ago, I find the following statement of 'Water Calamities' which have befallen this place:—In the year 1832 the water rose unusually high (about as high as it is now, the people say). In 1849 it rose two English feet higher than it had done in 1832. But the great flood which deluged the whole place occurred in 1850. For more than thirty days, in the fifth and sixth months, it poured like a mountain torrent; the rain, rushing down from the roofs of the houses, sounded like a waterfall. The Yangtsi kept rising and spreading till all the houses in the place looked like so many duck-weeds floating in the water. The rich removed into Wuchang; thousands took up their abode on the Hanyang Hill and other hills on the Hanyang side. The poor clung to their dwellings as long as they could, and hundreds of them perished miserably. Long before the

water had reached its highest point nine houses out of every ten had been deserted; and, when the water retreated, two out of every three of the houses of the poor were left in ruins. Provisions became scarce, and consequently dear, so much so, that shopkeepers would sell only to old customers. Thieves also multiplied rapidly; but the fears of the people were worse than the reality, for they fancied every sound, such as that of a dog or a cat, to be the foot-tread of a burglar. The water rose about seven feet higher this year than the preceding. It was an awful spectacle; and the scene of wretchedness and poverty which the flood left behind it was unspeakably sad to behold.

“Though we are now confined to our island homes, and compelled to forego many privileges which we are wont to enjoy, it soothes our sorrows a little to know that it might have been worse; and that, compared with the sufferers of 1850, we have much reason to be thankful.”

After receiving Mr. John's first letter, and considering the important opportunities for usefulness opened to them by Dr. Reid's kind offer and the hearty liberality of their friends in Hankow, the Directors passed the following Resolutions:—

#### RESOLUTIONS OF THE DIRECTORS, SEPTEMBER, 3RD, 1866.

“THAT the establishment of the Mission Hospital and Dispensary in Hankow as a branch of the Mission be cordially approved. THAT the best thanks of the Directors be presented to ROBERT MAXWELL, Esq., and the English community at Hankow, for the great liberality they have shown in its establishment, and for their generous support of the Mission since its commencement; and that the sum of 400 taels, requested by Mr. John for the completion of the scheme, be granted from the funds lying in Shanghae. THAT the offer of Dr. REID to superintend the Hospital be accepted with thanks, and that the Institution be placed in his charge.

“THAT the thanks of the Board be presented to Dr. FALCONER, of Hankow, and to Dr. KANE, of Hong-kong, for their kind medical services gratuitously rendered to the Mission families in those places.”



## IV.—SALEM MISSION.

SALEM is one of the great provinces of South India. It lies to the south-west of the town of MADRAS, at a distance of 140 miles, and in its whole length of 120 miles is crossed by the chief railway of the Madras Presidency. It has a surface of 8200 square miles, and contains a population of 1,200,000 people. The province is hot and dry, but is watered by rains and by the streams which pour from the Shevaroy Hills, and is irrigated from vast tanks, some of which are a mile in diameter. Coffee, cotton, grain, cloth, and iron are produced in large quantities. The province contains several large towns, the principal of which are SALEM and TRIPATORE. Both are on the railway, and both are Stations of the Mission. The town of SALEM contains 30,000 inhabitants. The Mission was founded in 1827 by Mr. Henry Crisp. For twenty years it enjoyed the services of Mr. Lechler, and was distinguished for its boarding and industrial schools. The Native Church contains sixty members, and the Christian community consists of 320 individuals. The missionary at Salem is the Rev. W. E. MORRIS. His colleague at Tripatore is the Rev. M. PHILLIPS. Both went to India in 1861.

## 1.—FROM LETTER OF MR. MORRIS, OCTOBER 22ND, 1866.

“As regards the great work, the work of our life, you will be glad to know that we are permitted to witness some indication of the Master’s blessing. The spirit of inquiry and restlessness everywhere abroad among the people is a prominent sign of the times. I am convinced, from personal observation and reliable testimony, that distrust of the old system is rapidly on the increase, that very many are inwardly convinced of the truth, and that the desideratum now is, not so much conviction as moral courage to act it out. We have, thank God, some instances in which conviction has been followed by open confession of faith in Jesus. During this year I have been privileged to baptize nine adults, of whom six were converts from heathenism, the remainder from Romanism. Among the former were some interesting cases, exemplifying the truth of the saying that is written, ‘One soweth and another reapeth.’ The bread faithfully cast upon the waters by my predecessors in God’s work here, has been found, though verily ‘after many days.’ In the hope that you may be interested therein, I send you brief sketches of the history of two of the converts, freely translated from their own palmyra-leaf letters.

“O that we may be roused by such instances to sow on beside all waters, confident that sooner or later ‘He that soweth and he that reapeth shall rejoice together.’”

## 2.—STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

“Nor are we without some signs of progress in our Native Church here. I am delighted to observe increasing zeal for the salvation of their neighbours, and much more earnestness at the throne of grace on their behalf. Not long ago, during a heathen feast, some six or eight of our people voluntarily accompanied us, taking their turn, and otherwise assisting in the street preaching. We were thus able to work the

feast much more thoroughly than would otherwise have been possible. During the year, twenty-one persons have been received into church-fellowship, of whom fifteen were admitted for the first time.

“I am thankful to be able to report some improvement in the condition of the district. The distress here has been most severe, and, of course, has affected our Christian poor among the

rest. We have, therefore, been compelled to make special efforts for their relief. Food has been distributed among them daily for the last two or three months. The Honourable D. Arbuthnot, our collector here, in reply to my application for aid, very courteously placed at my disposal, for the relief our Christian poor, Rs. 100 of the Government Relief Grant, which, with special subscriptions given by our Native Church members and others, has sufficed so far to meet the demand. As, however, some months must elapse before prices will be so materially affected as to be a real relief to the *poor*, something must still be done to help them. Plenteous rain has fallen in the whole of the district; in several places

the tanks have burst, thus rendering the prospects of some parts of the country gloomy, notwithstanding the removal of drought. God grant that, by these terrible things in righteousness, the land may be prepared for a speedy and general reception of the Gospel. Especially do I hope that the minds of the educated classes may be brought by these fearful dispensations to feel more deeply the essential weakness of their old systems. It has always been a source of humiliation to me to see that we reach so little into the higher circles of Indian society. The respectable classes, the better castes, the educated, still hold aloof, and the results of work, as regards such, is as low as it well can be."

## V.—MISSION IN BELGAUM.

BELGAUM is a large district on the south edge of the Bombay Presidency, and on the north-west border of the Presidency of Madras. It lies close to the district of DHARWAR, which is one of the principal cotton fields of India. The ground is high, and the climate is healthy. The district of Belgaum contains nearly a million of people. The town, with the neighbouring town of SHAPORE, contains 20,000 people. Though on the borders of the Mahratta country, the language spoken is the Canarese. The Mission was founded in 1820. There are two Native Churches containing forty-eight members, and the Mission enjoys the services of four excellent evangelists, one of whom is in charge of the out-station at Bail Hongul. The present missionaries are Messrs. BEYNON, WAREHAM, and SMITH, of whom Mr. Beynon has been in India since 1825.

### 1.—GREAT SCARCITY IN THE DECCAN. LETTER FROM MR. BEYNON TO DR. TIDMAN, OCTOBER 10TH, 1866.

"You must have doubtless seen in the papers, and heard from the brethren in Bengal and in the Madras Presidency, of the dreadful dearth which prevails all over the country, and what fearful havoc famine has made in some places in Bengal, and more especially in Orissa, the land of Juggernaut, where thousands and tens of thousands have perished from want. Scarcity and high prices prevail everywhere. All the necessaries of life have been for more than two years sold here at a higher price than they have been in the famine districts. I was out among the people last month; of course there is a great deal of distress. What we call 'jóla' in Canarese, and 'jowaree' in Hindoostanee, the 'great millet,' in various kinds, is the staff of life with the people. In former years it sold, when cheap, for sixty seers the rupee, and generally forty. It now sells for seven, wheat five, and rice five. Our seer is about two pounds. In this part of the country the people have hitherto got on pretty well. With us, I believe

that the cause of the scarcity has been chiefly owing to the great demand and the consequent high price for cotton, so that the farmers have hardly sown enough of the cereals to meet the wants of the country; so that our scarcity and famine are due, in a great measure, to that hasting to get rich which has seized so many classes in India, and, whilst it has enriched the cultivators, has produced general insolvency among nearly all the native cotton merchants in Bombay. The cultivators of this part of the country have immensely profited by the high prices. This is the case with some of our native Christians at Beil Hongul. I hope that they may not be injured by it. The high prices of every article has made it difficult for the generality of our countrymen to make two ends meet. We have cause for thankfulness that stern famine has not made its appearance among us. This year we have the promise of an excellent harvest, though, in consequence of so much cultivation of cotton, I do not think that there will be any great reduction in the price of the different grains.

“I am going out to-morrow to BEIL HONGUL. Some of the inquirers there have broken caste and come out. Paul has written to me, and requests me to go out as soon as I can. In the district there are a number of interesting cases, as well as here. God is doing his work, and is working in a way that we know not.”

## 2.—MISSIONARY AID TO THE SICK.

“In travelling among the people I have put up in any places that were open to me, often in the midst of sickness and death, especially when cholera broke out. Often I have had several cases in my immediate vicinity; pilgrims they were, like yourself, without a home, except that we were on different messages. There was often a pleasure in administering to their wants, in assisting and giving them medicine, and when you found a case in a state of collapse, returning, as it were, to life, more perhaps from the sight of the white face imparting confidence than the fact of medicine. In cholera the Hindoos are so dreadfully alarmed that all the powers of the mind seem to be lost. Not having had the small-pox, I have a greater dread of it than cholera. Here, again, the Lord has wonderfully preserved me. When from home I have often been in the

midst of it, and at one time I recollect putting up in a small and dirty pagoda, where there were four cases of virulent small-pox. We shall require just now all the funds we can procure in the country to meet the immediate wants of the Mission in extending our borders.

“I am happy to say that I continue pretty strong in health, and able to take my full portion of labour in the Mission, and never have I felt a stronger assurance of the importance and ultimate triumph of the missionary. Let us be strong in faith. We may not see them—glorious triumphs are nigh at hand. To you it must be a source of satisfaction, after your long official connection with the Society, to feel that you have the respect and confidence of your brethren in the missionary field. What a happiness it is to identify ourselves with the triumph of the Redeemer’s cause.”

## VI.—OUR MONTHLY RECORD.

1. WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND.—It is greatly to be regretted that, owing to the heavy rain and the diminished congregations of the first Sabbath in January, a very serious deficiency has taken place in the SACRAMENTAL OFFERINGS to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund. There was a diminution of the same kind last year; and friends have suggested whether the period of the year at which the collection is made might not be changed. Under present circumstances, the Directors invite the special attention of the Churches to the matter, and trust that the deficiency in the fund may be made up.

2. DEATH OF MRS. NEWPORT.—Amongst many recent trials from sickness and death, the Travancore Mission has sustained a heavy loss in the sudden death of Mrs. NEWPORT, the wife of the Rev. G. O. NEWPORT, of Pareychaley. After the birth of her son, on the 23rd of October, "she gradually sank through sheer exhaustion, and died on Wednesday the 24th." Mrs. Newport had been in India only four years, but her loving, consistent, prayerful life, won for her general esteem and regard. Her estimate of the work she had done for the native converts and the school children was a humble one; nevertheless, on her dying bed she said to her husband, "Tell them in England that I did what I could."

3. DEATH OF THE REV. W. HILLYER.—On the 1st of November, Mr. Hillyer visited the Mission House, to say farewell on his return to Jamaica. The return mail brought news from Mr. Gardner, of Kingston, that he was ill of yellow fever; and on the last day of the year the next mail showed that he was dead. It was a great shock to those who had so recently parted from him; how much greater to those who just received him back in the sphere of his labours, to see him die. Mr. Hillyer had laboured in Jamaica as a missionary since 1852, and had charge of the station of Davyton. Very simple and unobtrusive in his manners, he worked steadily and well, and was greatly beloved by the people of his charge.

4. DEATH OF THE REV. R. J. THOMAS, OF PEKING.—Last July the people of Corea excited the resentment of the French Government and of the civilized world, by the barbarous murder of several Roman Catholic priests. An expedition was planned, and Mr. THOMAS, who had recently completed a long journey through Corea, offered to accompany the admiral, and proceeded to the port of Chefoo for that purpose. The admiral being delayed, Mr. Thomas, against the urgent remonstrances of friends, persisted in going over to Corea in an American vessel, the *General Sherman*. This ship reached the coast, proceeded up one of the rivers, and grounded on a sand-bank. The Coreans took its people for pirates and enemies, captured the crew and passengers, beheaded them on shore, and set the vessel on fire. Two priests, recently escaped from Corea, consider that no hope whatever exists that any of the passengers were saved. Apart from the sad result, the Directors deeply regret that Mr. Thomas should have quitted his work in Peking, and still more that he should have unwisely persevered in returning to Corea, where no good could be accomplished. Mr. Thomas went out to China in 1863.

5. THE JOHN WILLIAMS.—The last mail brought intelligence that the ship had completed her repairs in dock at Sydney, and sailed once more for the

Islands on November 15th. Several cases of goods belonging to the missionaries had been damaged by sea water; but these were replaced by new goods purchased in Sydney, so that the missionaries would suffer only from the delay.

6. DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES.—On Wednesday, December 12th, Mr. JOHN HEWENS WALTON, appointed by the Directors to reinforce the Bangalore Mission, was ordained as a missionary in Rectory Place Chapel, Woolwich. His pastor, the Rev. W. GILL, presided, and offered the ordination prayer; Dr. Mullens described missionary work in India; and Mr. Charlton, of Plymouth, delivered the charge. Mr. Walton sailed on December 20th, by the P. and O. steamer, from Southampton. 2. On November 20th, the Rev. D. MORRIS, of Rotherhithe, left by mail steamer for Hong Kong, having accepted the charge of the English Church in that Colony.

7. ARRIVAL OF MISSIONARIES.—1. On the 21st of October, the Rev. W. WHYTE and Mrs. Whyte, with Mrs. HALL and two children, arrived at Madras. We regret to add that Mr. Whyte was very ill, and that there is little prospect of his being able to enter on the Mission work for which he had gone out.—2. The Calcutta Mission has been reinforced by the safe arrival of the Rev. J. NAYLOR on October 20th, and of the Rev. MESSRS. SLATER and WILKINS, with their wives, on the 20th of December.

8. RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE CHURCHES IN SHANGHAI. MESSRS. MUIRHEAD AND OWEN.—“We have ten native teachers at present, and ten Mission Stations: two in Shanghai and eight in different parts of the province. Beside these, there is the Hospital Church, presided over by a native pastor. The present number of members is 416, 189 of whom were received last year. You may perhaps feel surprised that the total number is so small compared with the large number received last year; but the apparent anomaly has an easy though melancholy explanation. During the late Tai-ping rebellion, which raged with fearful havoc through this province, thousands on thousands, I may say millions, died either by the sword, of hunger, or disease. Hamlets, villages, and towns were swept away like chaff before the storm. In the general destruction, several places in which our Society had flourishing Churches were entirely swept away. In two places not one was left to tell the doom of the others; in another village only the pastor escaped to make known the tragic fate of his flock, all of whom perished. This, of course, greatly diminished the number of church-members, though we hope it increased the number of those before the throne who are ‘from the land of Sinim.’ From this account you will see something of the trials and encouragements the missionaries have had in this part of the Master’s vineyard. It seems to me the success, both here and in the other parts of China, is greater than we could have expected. If we consider the tenaciousness with which the Chinese cling to the past, the indifference with which they regard the eternal future, their hatred of everything foreign, and their conceit in their own ways, and then look at the success with which the preaching of the Gospel has been attended, we shall have a fresh proof of the *Divinity* of that Bible in which we believe, and shall be led to exclaim, ‘This is God’s doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes!’ I may add, that each Communion Sunday since I have been here there have been two, three, or four additions to our Shanghai Church, and the same, I think, may be said of nearly all our out-stations.”—(From a letter of the Rev. G. S. Owen.)

NEW YEAR'S SACRAMENTAL OFFERING TO WIDOWS' FUND.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.			
Abney Chapel . . . . .	6 16 2	Brentwood . . . . .	5 0 0
Blackheath . . . . .	12 13 8	Bridgwater . . . . .	1 0 0
Clapton . . . . .	25 0 0	Brighton: London Road .	4 10 8
Croydon: South End Cha.	2 4 2	Union Street . . . . .	9 11 9
Forest Gate . . . . .	1 15 0	Bristol: Arley Chapel . . .	12 5 11
Greenwich Road . . . . .	2 2 0	Highbury Chapel . . .	27 10 2
Harcourt Chapel, Canon-		Buckingham . . . . .	2 6 9
bury . . . . .	24 10 10	Burnley: Bethesda Chapel	2 2 6
Highgate . . . . .	9 15 7	Westgate Chapel . . .	3 12 0
Hornsey: Park Chapel . . .	9 4 6	Burton-on-Trent . . . . .	0 18 0
Kensington . . . . .	20 0 0	Buxton: T. Oates, Esq. . .	1 1 0
Lewisham: Union Chapel .	6 14 0	Cambridge . . . . .	2 19 0
Loughborough Park Chapel	8 1 7	Cannock . . . . .	0 8 8
Lower Clapton . . . . .	5 5 0	Chesham . . . . .	1 2 2
Middleton Road . . . . .	11 0 11	Chester: Commonhall St.	3 0 0
New College Chapel . . . .	5 4 7	Chinley . . . . .	1 1 0
Norwood: Lower . . . . .	5 10 0	Chorley: St. George's St.	2 7 10
Old Gravel Pit Chapel . . .	25 0 0	Cockermouth . . . . .	2 6 5
Paddington Chapel . . . . .	15 0 0	Dartmouth . . . . .	1 2 0
Park Chapel, Camden Town	16 0 3	Demerara: Buxton . . . .	1 0 0
Pentonville Road . . . . .	2 0 0	Dorchester . . . . .	1 0 0
St. John's Wood . . . . .	3 3 0	Dunmow . . . . .	2 0 0
Sion New Chapel . . . . .	1 6 0	Earsheaton . . . . .	1 11 0
Sutherland Chapel . . . . .	2 8 0	Edmonton and Tottenham	
Tottenham: High Cross		Church . . . . .	4 10 0
Congregational Chapel .	2 0 0	Elland . . . . .	0 11 0
Totteridge . . . . .	4 0 0	Exeter: Castle Street . . .	5 12 0
Trinity Chapel, Poplar . . .	9 11 9	Fareham . . . . .	2 0 0
Union Chapel, Brixton Hill	4 12 9	Folkstone . . . . .	3 11 0
Union Chapel, Islington . . .	21 14 9	Frome: Zion Chapel . . . .	4 10 0
Walthamstow: Marsh St.	7 0 0	Gomersal . . . . .	2 15 0
Weigh House . . . . .	13 13 4	Great Berkhemstead . . . .	3 0 0
Woolwich: Rectory Place . .	6 3 3	Great Eversden . . . . .	1 15 0
York Road Chapel . . . . .	5 0 0	Guernsey: Eldad Chapel . .	2 15 0
W. C. Gellibrand, Esq. . . .	7 0 0	Guildford . . . . .	5 0 0
Dr. Lockhart . . . . .	3 3 0	Halesworth . . . . .	2 0 0
		Halstead: New Cong. Ch.	2 1 6
		Hartlepool . . . . .	2 0 0
		Hartlepool, West . . . . .	1 3 6
		Harwich . . . . .	2 0 0
		Heckmondwike: George	
		Street Chapel . . . . .	1 0 0
		Herne Bay . . . . .	1 3 4
		Hertford . . . . .	1 12 6
		Hull: Hope Chapel . . . . .	5 5 0
		Ilfracombe: per Rev. G.	
		Waterman . . . . .	0 17 6
		Launceston . . . . .	6 0 0
		Launceston (Cornwall)	1 6 0
		Levenshulme . . . . .	1 7 6
		Lincoln . . . . .	8 0 0
		Liscard . . . . .	5 3 0
		Ditto, 1866 . . . . .	4 12 0
		Liverpool: Great George	
		Street . . . . .	25 17 10
		Waterloo Cha.,	
		per Mr. J. O.	
		Jones . . . . .	7 7 0
		Wavertree . . . . .	9 0 0
		Long Sutton . . . . .	2 0 0
		Lowestoft . . . . .	3 12 0
		Luton: Congregational Ch.	5 0 0
		Manchester: Rusholme	
		Road . . . . .	12 3 6
		Zion Chapel . . . . .	10 1 4
		Market Weighton . . . .	1 0 0
		Masborough . . . . .	4 10 0
		Mevagissey . . . . .	0 8 10
		Milton-next-Sittingbourne	2 11 4
		Moor Green . . . . .	0 10 0
		Newport (Mon.), Dock St.	2 14 2
		North Petherton . . . . .	1 0 0
		Norwich: Chapel in Field	5 0 0
		Old Meeting . . . . .	6 0 0
		Nottingham: Albion Cha.	2 0 0
		Oakhill . . . . .	3 7 0
		Oldham United Commu-	
		nion . . . . .	3 16 0
		Oundle . . . . .	1 0 0
		Plymouth: Sherwell Ch.	8 13 7
		Pontefract . . . . .	1 5 0
		Poole . . . . .	2 10 0
		Portland . . . . .	1 1 6
		Portobello . . . . .	1 0 0
		Portsea: King Street . . . .	6 15 0
		Rochdale: Milton Church	6 6 1
		Providence Cha. . . . .	3 1 3
		St. Anstel . . . . .	1 2 0
		Sal . . . . .	2 10 0
		Sawston . . . . .	2 0 0
		Scarborough: Bar Church	10 10 0
		Old Meeting . . . . .	1 10 0
		Sheffield: Tabernacle Cha.	1 3 8
		Shrewsbury: United Chs.	6 18 0
		Smallbridge . . . . .	1 2 6
		South Molton . . . . .	1 1 0
		Southport: East Bank . . . .	10 0 0
		West End . . . . .	4 17 9
		Stockport: Hanover Cha.	7 5 0
		Stone . . . . .	1 8 8
		Stowmarket . . . . .	3 10 0
		Stroud: Bedford Street . . . .	4 4 0
		Stubbin (Yorks) . . . . .	1 1 0
		Stubbins (Lanc.) . . . . .	1 10 0
		Sunderland: Ebenezer . . . .	5 13 0
		Sutton Valence . . . . .	1 13 0
		Swanage . . . . .	10 13 8
		Taunton: North Street . . . .	18 10 0
		Paul's Meeting . . . . .	7 5 4
		Teignmouth . . . . .	2 0 1
		Theddington . . . . .	1 5 0
		Totnes . . . . .	0 15 0
		Tutbury . . . . .	0 8 0
		Wakefield: Zion Chapel . . . .	4 0 0
		Wanstead . . . . .	2 0 0
		Wellingborough: United	
		Communion . . . . .	3 0 0
		Weston-super-Mare . . . . .	4 11 0
		Weymouth: Gloucester St.	1 18 4
		Whitelaven . . . . .	3 14 6
		Wilmslow . . . . .	4 3 6
		Witham . . . . .	2 0 0
		Woodford . . . . .	11 7 3
		Worcester . . . . .	8 6 6
		Wrexham: Chester Street . . . .	4 0 0
		Yarmouth . . . . .	7 11 7
			£855 13 11

COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

Alderton . . . . .	0 10 6
Allerton, K.E.A. . . . .	0 7 6
Alston . . . . .	0 10 0
Annan . . . . .	1 1 0
Atherstone: Coleshill St.	1 15 0
Bacup . . . . .	1 0 0
Barnet . . . . .	2 0 0
Barrington . . . . .	0 17 0
Bath: Argyle Chapel . . . . .	10 0 0
Battles Bridge . . . . .	0 16 6
Belvedere . . . . .	4 6 2
Bingley . . . . .	1 0 0
Birmingham: Carr's Lane	15 0 0
Bishops Stortford . . . . .	10 0 0
Blackburn: Chapel Street	2 18 9
Blandford . . . . .	3 1 0
Bolton: Mawdsley Street . . . .	3 0 0
Boston Spa . . . . .	0 5 0
Bradford (Yorkshire):—	
College Chapel . . . . .	4 0 0
Greenfield Chapel . . . . .	1 5 6
Horton Lane . . . . .	10 0 0
Keighley . . . . .	3 0 0
Lister Hills . . . . .	2 11 0
Salem Chapel . . . . .	7 12 0

It is requested that all remittances of Contributions be made to the REV. R. ROBINSON, Home Secretary.

## MISSIONARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

From 19th November to 13th December, 1866.

(Continued from last month.)

N.B.—THE CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OUR JUVENILE FRIENDS WILL IN FUTURE BE ACKNOWLEDGED IN THE "JUVENILE MISSIONARY MAGAZINE."

The details of the following Contributions will appear in the Annual Report.

Ireland.		Queensland, North Brisbane	
View, Collected by Miss Clift.....	1 12 0	Lecture.....	4 5 0
Wingrave and Aston Abbotts. Collections and Subscriptions.....	24 0 0	Public Meeting in Baptist Church.....	3 0 0
Fork Auxiliary Society, On Account.....	200 0 0	Sermon in Congregational Church.....	5 14 3
SCOTLAND.		Congregational Sabbath School Missionary Box for School at Mare.....	1 0 0
Aberdeen, Evangelical Union Sabbath School, St. Paul Street.....	0 13 6	Rev. E. Griffith's Box.....	1 0 0
Ardrissaig, Miss Fraser ...	1 0 0	South Brisbane, Collection A. B. Pritchard, Esq., (D.) Ipswich, Lecture in Congregational Church.....	7 1 3
Dunning, Per Rev. J. Milne, for China.....	1 4 6	Joseph Cribb's Missionary Box.....	1 15 11
Hamilton, Legacy of Mrs. Mary Simpson.....	10 0 0	James Cribbs' ditto Ipswich Presbyterian Church, Sermon.....	5 5 0
Nairn, Congregational Church, Collection.....	2 2 0	Sunday School Collection in Presbyterian Church, Ipswich.....	8 8 4
Sabbath School.....	1 1 0	Ipswich, after Sermon.....	5 7 0
	37. 58.	Congregational Sabbath School, Ipswich.....	0 0 0
Perth, Per Rev. J. Milne, for China.....	1 0 0	Lecture in School of Arts ...	5 0 2
		Toowoomba Congregational Church, Lecture.....	6 4 7
		Westleyan Church.....	1 11 2
		Daly, Presbyterian Church Congregational Church ..	0 9 7
		Lecture in Union Hall ..	3 9 8
		Masters Roache ..	2 2 9
			0 2 0
			1317, 58, 1d.

## MISSIONARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

From 13th December, 1866, to 15th January, 1867.

ENGLAND.		Park Chapel, Camden Town.		Batley, For Rev. G. Hall's School, Madras ..	
LONDON.		Collected by—		15 0 0	
In Memory of a Brother .....	100 0 0	Miss Knight .....	13 17 0	Bishop's Waltham, Collection and Boxes .....	3 0 0
Mrs. H. Kemble .....	(D.) 100 0 0	Miss E. Knight .....	19 1 0	Birkenhead and Wirral Auxiliary, Anniversary Collection .....	27 10 6
Society of Friends, per J. Forster, Esq., for Schools in Madagascar .....	190 0 0	Miss S. Hutton .....	2 6 0	Liscard Chapel .....	0 15 6
G. B. F. .....	50 0 0	Miss S. Youngman .....	3 1 0		Exs. 68s.; 531. 2s.
A. W. G. .....	20 0 0	Miss Gillen .....	0 13 8	Blackthorn, Sale of Lace made by a Poor Woman ..	0 10 0
Miss Struthers .....	14 0 0	For Mirzapore School.....	1 8 0	Bradford, Auxiliary Society, on Account.....	100 0 0
Anonymous .....	5 0 0	881. 7s. 2d.		Breewood and Wheaton Ashton, Contributions .....	3 14 1
J. Large, Esq., for Native Teachers, Richard Baxter and John Owen, additional A Senior Class Teacher .....	5 0 0 0	Surrey Chapel, Auxiliary, on account .....	58 0 0	Burton-on-Trent, I. Nunceley, Esq. ....	2 2 0
J. Evans, Esq. ....	5 0 0	Trinity Chapel, Brixton, Auxiliary Society .....	42 10 4	Ditto, towards extra income required .....	1 1 0
Miss Maxwell .....	1 0 0	Young Men's Missionary Association at Messrs. J. and R. Morley's, Wood Street .....	6 0 0	Bury St. Edmunds, C. C. H. and H. D., for Native Teachers, Thomas and Sarah Hickman .....	20 0 0
L. ....	0 10 0	COUNTRY.		Buxton, T. Oates, Esq., of Sheffield.....	3 3 0
Chow Chow .....	0 5 3	Alwicks, Clayport Street, United Presbyterian Church .....	2 2 0	Chesterfield, Collections, Subscriptions, &c.....	36 12 0
Collected by G. Stone .....	2 4 0	Alford, A Friend .....	5 0 0		
B. C. Mummy, Esq., Missionary Box .....	1 10 0	Atworth, Wilts. Collection .....	3 2 2		
A Friend, for Native Girls with Mrs. Addis .....	1 0 0	Bakewell, Contributions ...	3 13 0		
Ditto for Polynesian Mission .....	0 10 0	Bath, Argyle Chapel.....	47 6 6		
Arundel Square Chapel, Auxiliary, on Account .....	14 4 4	Vineyard's Chapel .....	12 4 0		
Craven Hill Chapel, Collection, less Expenses .....	11 1 0				
Middleton Road Chapel, Subscriptions, on Account .....	7 12 6				
Norland Chapel, For Widows' Fund .....	1 10 0				

<i>Colyton</i> . Collection .....	1 0 4	<i>Leeds</i> . R. Arthington, Esq., for Mr. and Mrs. Edkins's Native Chinese Schools, Peking .....	5 0 0	<i>Tonbridge Wells</i> . Auxiliary Society, on Account .....	17 6 10
<i>Creaton</i> . Contributions.....	10 0 0	<i>Leicestershire</i> . Auxiliary balance .....	140 15 0	<i>Ware</i> . Church Street Church Auxiliary.....	13 0 0
<i>Derby</i> . Victoria Street Church .....	101 7 9	<i>Lichfield</i> . Collection and Subscriptions.....	9 16 9	Legacy of late Charles Brunton, Esq. ....	27 0 0
London Road Chapel.....	30 2 1	<i>Manchester</i> . Rev. James Lee, M.A., for Vizagapatam Mission .....	10 0 0	<i>West Bromwich</i> . Mayers Green Chapel Auxiliary Society .....	52 10 7
Public Meeting .....	9 12 8	A. Friend, per Rev. J. Mun- caster, for Hope Town Chapel, Berbice .....	0 13 0	<i>Whitstable</i> . Contributions, on Account .....	6 17 6
After Address to Schools.....	3 9 11	<i>Norwood</i> , Upper, Auxiliary Society .....	23 13 0	<i>Wilmslow</i> . Auxiliary Society .....	73 10 8
Interest at Bank .....	0 9 10	<i>Nottinghamshire</i> Auxiliary, per J. Cole, Esq. Friar Lane Chapel .....	32 2 11	<i>Weymouth</i> . Gloucester Street Chapel, on Account ..	8 10 0
Exs. 204s. 9d.; 143l. 18s. 2d.		<i>St. James's Street</i> .....	31 10 1	WALES.	
<i>Devon</i> . A. B. ....	20 0 0	<i>Albion Chapel</i> .....	3 2 6	<i>Llanelli</i> . Park Congrega- tional Church.....	3 14 4
<i>Dorchester</i> . On Account ...	2 15 10	<i>Radford</i> .....	2 16 6	<i>Pembrey</i> .....	0 12 8
<i>Essex</i> Auxiliary, per T. Daniell, Esq., <i>Braintree</i> ...	35 4 9	<i>Keworth</i> .....	1 16 6	Exs. 6d.; 4l. 6s. 6d.	
<i>Brentwood</i> .....	65 7 7	<i>Burton Joyce</i> .....	1 10 9	<i>Merthyr Tydfil</i> . Market Square English Independ- ent Chapel.....	3 1 2
<i>Dunmow</i> .....	17 11 0	<i>Retford</i> .....	2 10 6	<i>Macygroves</i> Chapel .....	4 13 2
<i>Hatfield Heath</i> .....	10 9 0	<i>Mansfield</i> .....	27 9 9	SCOTLAND.	
<i>Stebbing</i> .....	10 15 9	<i>Sutton-in-Ashfield</i> .....	3 2 0	<i>Campbelltown</i> . A Friend to Missions, per Rev. Dr. Boyd.....	5 0 0
<i>Steeple Bumpstead</i> .....	3 9 0	<i>Hyson Green</i> .....	1 2 0	<i>Duncanston</i> , Meeting .....	3 10 0
<i>Takeley</i> .....	4 2 0	<i>Moor Green</i> .....	4 3 3	<i>Insch</i> , ditto .....	2 4 3
<i>Wethersfield</i> .....	13 3 10	<i>Laxton</i> .....	5 0 0	J. F. Craig, Missionary Box 7l. 2s. 6d. ....	0 0 3
178l. 15s. 11d.		Exs. 68s.; 212l. 2s.		<i>Dunfermline</i> . James Mac- Farlane, Esq. ....	2 0 0
<i>Farnworth</i> . Thomas Barnes, Esq., M.P., and Alfred Barnes, Esq., .....	100 0 0	<i>Okehampton</i> . Collections & Subscriptions.....	14 6 2	Legacy of the late Mr. Henry Inglis, less duty and Expenses .....	46 0 1
<i>Felstead</i> . Contributions ...	7 17 6	<i>Plymouth and Devonport</i> Auxiliary. Sherwell Chapel, on Account .....	58 13 7	<i>Helensburgh</i> . Auxiliary Subscriptions .....	13 4 4
<i>Fordham</i> . Cambridgeshire. Collected by Mrs. Smith ...	3 0 0	<i>Richmond</i> . City Missionary Working Party, for Girl in South Seas .....	3 0 0	For Relief of Suffering by Drought at Oudtshoorn and Hopedale Stations, South Africa .....	5 8 6
<i>Gayley</i> , near <i>Manchester</i> . Collection .....	3 5 0	<i>Runcorn</i> . Bethesda Chapel. Collections and Subscrip- tions .....	26 0 0	20l. 12s. 10d.	
<i>Greenwich</i> . Maize Hill Chapel Auxiliary .....	13 4 8	<i>Sale</i> . Collections and Sub- scriptions .....	56 1 3	<i>Jaffat</i> . United Presbyterian Church, for Native Teacher, Gasebonis Moffat .....	10 0 0
<i>Halifax</i> District, per H. J. Philbrick, Esq. <i>Brighouse</i> 47	7 4	<i>Sheffield</i> . A Friend, by Rev. W. Fairbrother.....	1 0 0	<i>Paisley</i> . Gilmour Street Chapel, Collection .....	1 0 8
<i>Eastwood</i> .....	8 3 10	<i>Southport</i> . Collected by Mrs. L. Heyworth, for Mrs. Muir- head's School, Shanghai ...	3 17 6	<i>Perth</i> . North United Pres- byterian Church .....	7 10 0
<i>Hyperholme</i> .....	5 2 7	<i>St. Helen's</i> . B. Blinkhorn, Esq., for Hope Town Chapel	1 0 0	<i>Stromness</i> . United Presby- terian Church .....	2 0 0
<i>Sowerby Bridge</i> .....	51 5 4	<i>Sussex</i> . Auxiliary Society, on Account, per S. Pen- fold, Esq. ....	14 11 9	<i>Thurso</i> . Congregational Church .....	1 1 0
<i>Warley</i> .....	22 3 11	<i>Sutton</i> . Collected by Mrs. E. Hill.....	0 7 6	Per Rev. G. Pritchard.	
134l. 3s.		<i>Tarbock</i> . Auxiliary Soci- ety, balance.....	3 0 0	<i>Glasgow</i> . H. Baird, Esq. ....	1 0 0
<i>Halifax</i> . Legacy of Mr. George Naylor .....	19 19 0	<i>Teignmouth</i> . Per Rev. J. Averil .....	2 10 0	United Presbyterian Church, rev. Dr. Kussell .....	2 10 0
<i>Harrogate</i> . For Native Girl, Maud Gavin.....	3 0 0	<i>Thealby</i> . Miss Sewell, for Bangalore Schools .....	5 0 0	<i>Parsley</i> . A. McFarlane, Esq. 0	5 0
<i>Harrold</i> . Contributions ...	7 2 6	<i>Tiverton</i> . F. S. Gervis, Esq. 2	0 0	Collection, High Church.....	2 7 4
<i>Hastings</i> and <i>St. Leonards</i> Auxiliary, per T. Spalding, Esq. ....	59 5 8	A. Z., Weber.....	0 10 0	<i>Bathgate</i> . Collection .....	2 3 0
<i>Henley-on-Thames</i> Auxiliary Society, for two Children at Nagercoil .....	6 0 0			£l. 5s. 1d.	
<i>Heston</i> , near <i>Hounslow</i> . Mr. Stracy's Box .....	3 0 0				
<i>Highgate</i> Auxiliary .....	23 2 8				
Collected by the Misses Sar- gant, for Rev. T. Haslam's School, Pullachy .....	14 8 9				
<i>Hornsey</i> . Park Chapel .....	52 8 7				
<i>Lancaster</i> . Mrs. Dawson, for Zenana Schools in India ...	50 0 0				
<i>Lancashire</i> , West, Auxiliary. On Account .....	55 0 0				
<i>Launceston</i> . Castle Street Chapel. Contributions ...	35 0 0				

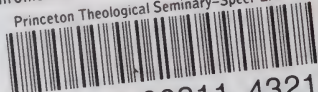




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